

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective Sunday, July 7, 1918,
Western Maryland trains
Nos. 5 and 6 between Cumber-
land, Md., and Connellsville,
Pa., will be discontinued.

Baltimore & Ohio trains Nos.
15 and 16 will run between
Keystone, Pa., and the Balti-
more & Ohio Station, Cumber-
land, Md., over the tracks of
Western Maryland Rwy., and
will be discontinued between
these points on the Baltimore
& Ohio R. R.

No change will be made in
schedules of trains Nos. 15 and
16, except as follows:

No. 15	No. 16
1:30 p Lv Cumberland B & O Ar 6:00 p	1:30 p Lv Cumberland B & O Ar 6:00 p
2:00 p Mt Savage W M F5:32 p	2:00 p Mt Savage W M F5:32 p
2:10 p Frostburg W M 5:25 p	2:10 p Frostburg W M 5:25 p
2:29 p Deal W M F5:07 p	2:29 p Deal W M F5:07 p
2:45 p Ar Meyersdale B & O Lv 4:49 p	2:45 p Ar Meyersdale B & O Lv 4:49 p

F Stop on signal.

HANLY'S LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

Dear Dr Truxal:

You will no doubt be inter-
ested to know the amount of
the offering at the foundation
meeting held in the M. E.
Church, Thursday evening,
June 20th. It was as follows:

Cash	\$184.51
Unpaid Subs.	182.00

Total \$366.51

I hereby acknowledge the
receipt of the same for the use
of the Flying Squad Founda-
tion's work in behalf of state
and national prohibition, that
you people may have credit
therefor.

Please accept the Founda-
tion's and my own personal
grateful appreciation for your
kindly and generous courtesy
and assistance, and convey a
like expression of our appreci-
ation to kind friends and mem-
bers of the committee who as-
sisted in making the meeting
possible.

J. FRANK HANLY.

RIDGEVIEW PARK CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual Mission
Conference, under the auspices
of the Reformed Church in the
United States, will be held at
Ridgeview Park, during the
week of August 5 to 12. The
prospectus of the committee of
arrangements promises well
for a large and better confer-
ence than any yet held at
Ridgeview. Several new fea-
tures may be noted. The gen-
eral subject is that of the Edu-
cational Movement of the Fed-
eral Council of Churches in
America and Canada: "Christi-
anity and the World's Work-
ers." No subject can be more
timely; no time more oppor-
tune than the present because
now, as never before, the
world's workers claim the at-
tention and encouragement of
the Christian church. The sub-
jects of the Conference will
consider the religious work be-
ing done for the working peo-
ple of the United States and
her allies in Europe and those

of Japan and China, where the
Reformed church has large
missionary schools and hospi-
tals. There will be special
study classes; conferences with
returned missionaries; popular
addresses by strong speakers
of the Reformed and other
churches in the evening, a fare-
well service on Sunday after-
noon to a number of mission-
aries going to the foreign field,
and a patriotic service at the
close of the Conference on Sun-
day evening.

ISN'T IT QUEER!

When the Meyersdale Republican
is able to secure information at the
local postoffice about The Commercial
which we are uninformed of is it not
a queer state of affairs, indeed? We
were not informed that Mr. Shipley
had received a telegram on Saturday
and a letter on Sunday from the Soli-
citor of the postoffice department
relative to the hold-up of The Com-
mercial until we read the Republican.

"Very recently our attention
was directed to the case of a
mother 34 years of age, who
had given birth to 21 children,
15 of whom died before
reaching the first year of life.
Consider for a moment the
waste of life and of human suf-
fering in this case. It is, in-
deed, food for thought for the
rampant advocate of large
families.

"By all means, let us have
large families, provided, how-
ever, the health of the infant
shall not be impaired by drain
upon the mother's vitality oc-
casioned by rapidly succeeding
pregnancies. Had the chil-
dren of this mother lived, and
had she nursed them through-
out the first year of their lives,
she could not have had 21 chil-
dren in a period of 15 to 17
years.

"This mother would have
more truly discharged her debt
to the state and to society as a
whole, had she given birth to
three children who survived
and were healthy and robust,

than to have borne 21 children,
15 of whom died and the re-
maining six of whom, in all
probability, are undernourish-
ed, undersized, and defective,
because of the physical, men-
tal and financial drain upon
the parents before and after
their birth.

"During the past 15 years
the death rate among infants
has been reduced more than
one-half. In a great measure
this reduction has offset the de-
cline in the birth rate, so that,
despite the fact that fewer ba-
bies are born now than 15
years ago, the proportion of
infants surviving the first year
of life is the same as formerly,
and I have no doubt that they
are healthier and stronger
youngsters, who will grow into
virile men and women."—Dr.
Shirley W. Wynne, chief of di-
vision of statistical research,
New York City department of
health.

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Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war
profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been
profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matter of serious con-
cern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business
but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement
that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their
profits reasonable and necessary.

* * * *

The meat business is one of the largest American industries.
Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must
be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large pack-
ers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual
profits for the three years before the war, making it appear
that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war
profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a
manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only mis-
leading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has
made a mistake in the figures themselves.

* * * *

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned
on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about
three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent
per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock
and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such
small margins of profit.

* * * *

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small por-
tion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has
been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize
when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve
—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and
the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices
for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the
ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit

makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the
larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance
huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improve-
ments made necessary by the enormous demands of our army
and navy and the Allies.

* * * *

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance
of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk
this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your
banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing
industry with those of any other large industry at the present
time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in
support of the statement that the large packers have a mono-
poly. The Commission's own report shows the large number
and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove
to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition
with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate
prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive
statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large pack-
ers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of
the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their
business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for
less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-
products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distri-
bution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with
each other to the extent of together presenting this public
statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its
time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly
and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the
fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before
them.

**Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company**